

CERTAIN ALIENS

FEBRUARY 28, 1956.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed

Mr. WALTER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. J. Res. 535]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 535) for the relief of certain aliens, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendment and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 1, line 6, strike out the name "Panagiotēs" and substitute in lieu thereof the name "*Panagiotis*".

PURPOSE OF THE JOINT RESOLUTION

The purpose of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 535), as amended, is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to certain aliens; to provide for the cancellation of deportation in the case of 1 alien; and to confer jurisdiction on the Attorney General to consider the application of 1 alien for adjustment of his immigration status under the provisions of section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended.

The resolution has been amended to correct the spelling of one name.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The committee, desiring to lighten the burden of the Chief Executive and to shorten the time required for the consideration of Private Calendars on the floor of the House, has decided to include the names of several beneficiaries of pending bills in one joint resolution, after having considered each of the cases on their individual merits and having acquainted themselves with all the facts pertinent to each case.

Section 1 is designed to grant permanent residence in the United States to several persons who were the subjects of individual bills as follows:

- H. R. 1699, by Mr. Sieminski.
- H. R. 1917, by Mr. Holtzman.
- H. R. 2334, by Mr. Sikes.
- H. R. 2335, by Mr. Sikes.
- H. R. 2715, by Mr. Devereux.
- H. R. 2758, by Mr. O'Brien of New York.

Section 2 is also designed to grant permanent residence to one person, the beneficiary of H. R. 2798, by Mr. Wilson of California. No quota charge is necessary in this case and for that reason it is the subject of a separate section.

Section 3 cancels deportation proceedings in one case. The beneficiary of this section was the subject of H. R. 3619, by Mr. Bates.

Section 4 confers jurisdiction on the Attorney General to consider the application of Dominick Lechich (the subject of H. R. 2722, by Mr. Fino) for adjustment of his immigration status under the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended.

A discussion of each case included in the joint resolution, with reports from the departments of the administration and such additional information as was obtained by the committee, appears below in the order that those cases appear in the resolution, as amended.

Eric Joseph—H. R. 1699, by Mr. Sieminski

The beneficiary is a 32-year-old native of India and a citizen of Great Britain. He entered the United States as a seaman and after entering this country he became a professional boxer. As a result of injuries sustained while boxing Mr. Joseph was hospitalized and while he was in the hospital he learned that a fellow patient, Phil Pron, was losing his eyesight and voluntarily suggested that the cornea of his right eye be transplanted to Pron's eye. The operation was completely successful.

Mr. Sieminski, the author of H. R. 1699, appeared before a subcommittee of the Judiciary, with the beneficiary and Mr. Pron, and recommended the favorable consideration of his measure.

Two reports, dated January 14 and July 15, 1954, respectively, were submitted to the Committee on the Judiciary by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to this case. They read as follows:

JANUARY 14, 1954.

HON. CHAUNCEY W. REED,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 1501) for the relief of Eric Joseph, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the New York, N. Y., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant this alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota. It should be noted, however, that the Immigration and Nationality Act does not require the payment of head tax.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of India.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE ERIC JOSEPH, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 1501

The beneficiary, Eric Joseph, is presently at sea in pursuit of his calling of seaman and is not expected to return to the United States until February 14, 1954. Information concerning Mr. Joseph was obtained, in part, from sources other than from his service file.

The beneficiary is alleged to be a native of Calcutta, India, and a subject of Great Britain, who was born on December 13, 1923. The records of this Service reflect that he entered the United States as a seaman on April 2, 1953, at Boston, Mass. He was granted the privilege of voluntary departure on May 6, 1953, and departed from New York, N. Y., on the steamship *Coe Victory*, May 27, 1953. It has also been alleged that he sailed on the steamship *Fairland* out of San Pedro, Calif., for the Far East on December 19, 1953, and will not return to the United States until February 14, 1954, at New York, N. Y.

Information has also been obtained indicating that the beneficiary had been in the United States as a seaman on occasions prior to his entry on April 2, 1953. It has been alleged that in February 1951 he was a patient at the United States Marine Hospital, Stapleton, N. Y., at which time he received treatment for an injury to his right eye, which he sustained as a professional prizefighter in England. While a patient at the said hospital the beneficiary offered to donate the cornea of his right eye in an experiment to restore the sight of one Philip Torn, an American ex-GI seaman. After 5 weeks of tests the operation was performed with complete success to both patients.

The beneficiary was last reported to be employed as a messman in the steward's department on the steamship *Fairland*, owned by the Waterman Steamship Co., New York City. He earns between \$400 and \$500 a month. It has also been alleged that the beneficiary has been a member of the Seafarer's International Brooklyn, N. Y., since 1947.

JULY 15, 1954.

HON. CHAUNCEY W. REED,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 1501) for the relief of Eric Joseph, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the New York, N. Y., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant this alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota. It should be noted, however, that the Immigration and Nationality Act does not require the payment of head tax.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of India.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE ERIC JOSEPH, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 1501

Eric Joseph, also known as Rajah Sabu, Joe Pontiac, or Louis Hall, is a native of Calcutta, India, born December 13, 1923. He is a citizen of Great Britain. The beneficiary last entered the United States as a crewman on the steamship *Fairland* at Honolulu, T. H., on May 3, 1954. The alien first applied for admission to the United States as a visitor to box professionally in the United States on November 29, 1944, at Montreal, Canada. He was excluded by a board of special inquiry but, on appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals, his admission under the ninth proviso of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917 was authorized on March 22, 1945. He was unable to take advantage of this authorization since he had left Canada, but he again applied for admission on November 2, 1945. He was excluded, no provision being made for admission since there was no assurance of his readmission to Canada. On November 14, 1946, he entered the United States at Blaine, Wash., by representing himself as a Canadian Indian. He was taken into custody on November 21, 1946, and after hearing and consideration by the Board of Immigration Appeals, ordered deported on December

26, 1946. This order was executed when the alien departed as a member of the crew of the steamship *Nicky* on January 12, 1947. Since then he has made numerous entries as a seaman. On June 21, 1954, subject applied for additional time within which to depart as a crewman inasmuch as his ship had not departed due to lack of cargo. He was authorized to depart on or before July 20, 1954, without further proceedings after it had been determined that his reentries after deportation were made without knowledge that his departure on January 12, 1947, affected his deportation and that he was not permitted to enter the United States without applying for permission to reapply. The appropriate United States attorney waived prosecution of the alien for his reentry after deportation. The beneficiary has since submitted an application for permission to reapply for admission to the district director at Los Angeles, Calif.

The beneficiary resided in Calcutta until 1942, when he became a seaman. In 1942 he remained in Canada after entering as a seaman and became a professional boxer. It was in pursuit of this profession that he originally sought admission to the United States. As a result of injuries sustained while boxing, the subject was hospitalized for treatment at the United States Public Health Service Hospital at Stapleton, Staten Island, in February 1951. While being treated, the beneficiary learned that a fellow patient, Phil Pron, was losing his eyesight and voluntarily suggested that the cornea of his right eye be transplanted to Pron's eye. The operation was completely successful and Pron's vision was saved.

The beneficiary attended school for 10 years in Calcutta, India, and claims service as a cadet in the Royal Indian Air Force for about 4 months in 1942. His only living close relative is a brother, Pat Joseph, residing in London, England. He states that he has savings of about \$7,500 in the National City Bank of New York.

In recommending this case favorably, the committee would like to point out that the extremely unusual circumstances in this case prompted them to act favorably on the bill, and would further stress the fact that it should not be considered as a departure from their established policy of not reporting favorably on bills designed to grant permanent residence in the United States to aliens who entered as seamen.

*Ezra Chitayat, Violet Chitayat, Georgett Chitayat, and Linda Chitayat—
H. R. 1917, by Mr. Holtzman*

The beneficiaries are a 43-year-old native of Iraq and his Iranian-born wife and two daughters, all of whom are citizens of Iraq. They were admitted to the United States in 1951 as visitors.

Certain pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter, dated November 23, 1954, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the then chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, regarding a bill (H. R. 10262) pending during the 83d Congress for the relief of the same persons. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

NOVEMBER 23, 1954.

HON. CHAUNCEY W. REED,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 10262) for the relief of Ezra Chitayat, his wife, Violet, and their daughters, Georgette and Linda, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the New York, N. Y., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiaries permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. The bill would also direct that four numbers be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The male beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of Iraq. The female beneficiaries are chargeable to the quota of Iran.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE EZRA CHITAYAT, HIS WIFE, VIOLET, AND THEIR DAUGHTERS,
GEORGETTE AND LINDA, BENEFICIARIES OF H. R. 10262

Ezra Chitayat was born in Iraq on October 12, 1912. His wife, Violet Chitayat, nee Shiri, was born in Iran on January 13, 1925. Their daughters, Georgette and Linda, were born June 30, 1943, and April 24, 1948, respectively, in Iran. They are all citizens of Iraq. The beneficiaries' only entry into the United States occurred February 13, 1951, at the port of New York, at which time they were admitted as visitors until July 1, 1951. They were granted extensions of their stay until February 25, 1954, after the adult beneficiaries posted departure bonds. Subsequently applications for adjustment of status under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 were made. These applications were denied and the beneficiaries were directed to depart from the United States by August 19, 1954. They have continued to reside in the United States, in violation of law. Therefore, the institution of deportation proceedings is contemplated.

Mr. Chitayat is the secretary and treasurer of David Mikhail, Inc., of New York City, which firm is engaged in the import and export business. He earns approximately \$7,500 annually. Mrs. Chitayat is a housewife. Their daughters, Georgette and Linda, are students. The family's assets are estimated at approximately \$100,000. Mr. Chitayat's only close relatives are 2 brothers and 2 sisters residing in Israel. Mrs. Chitayat's father and two step-sisters reside in Iran. She also has 1 brother and 3 sisters residing in Canada.

Mr. Holtzman, the author of this bill, submitted the following letter in support of his measure:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1955.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MANNIE: I am writing to you in behalf of Mr. Ezra Chitayat, of 67-110 Clyde Street, Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y., and his family, who are most anxious to be permitted to remain in the United States as permanent residents.

I have reintroduced legislation in their behalf during the 84th Congress (H. R. 1917) and shall appreciate any consideration your committee might be able to give them at this time.

A report from the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, was submitted to the committee in November 1954, on the previous bill (H. R. 10262, 83d Cong.).

Thanking you in advance for anything you may be able to do in this connection, and with best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

LES HOLTZMAN.

The committee also received the following statement from Mr. Chitayat's attorneys:

In the United States Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization
Service

File Nos. 0300-387866, 0300-461430, 0300-461456, 0300-387867

In the Matter of the Applications of EZRA ELIAHOU CHITAYAT, GEORGETTE CHITAYAT, LINDA CHITAYAT, and VIOLETTE EZRA CHITAYAT, for Adjustment of Immigration Status under Section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953

SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF ON BEHALF OF APPLICANTS

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN IRAN

Within the last 3 years the political situation in Iran has become so unsettled that imminent danger exists of persecution for political beliefs.

A National Socialist Party (Sumka) has arisen dedicated to rousing the Moslem populace against the "infidel Jews." Its leader is Davoud Monchi Zadeh, who received his anti-Semitic training in Germany during the Hitler regime (Robinson, Persia, and Afghanistan and their Jewish Communities, Institute of Jewish Affairs, 1953). Of late the world has become fearful that Iran may fall under the

dominance of the U. S. S. R. Prior to 1941 there were no political parties in Iran. At the present time all of the Iranian political groups are ephemeral in nature except for the Communist Tudeh Party. There exists a real present danger of dominance by Communists, who have grown increasingly stronger during the recent turmoil in Iran. Certain regions of Persia, notably Azerbaijan, are said to be already under Communist domination.

On May 12, 1954, the New York Times published an article dealing with the situation in the Middle East, which article stated in part:

"In Iran United States officials reported the Russians are plotting actively against the regime of Gen. Fazlollah Zahedi, with the help of the Tudeh (Communist) Party. United States officials think Moscow, although pretending to negotiate in good faith with the Iranians over frontier disputes and wartime debt questions, will refuse to reach any binding accord."

The present Government of Iran is dominated by the ominous figure of Ayatullah Keshani, a Moslem religious leader who had been interned during the war by the Allies for pro-Axis political activity. He was until recently, and may still be, Speaker of the Iranian Legislature. (See Pela, Persian Jews and Moussadek, Jewish Chronicle, August 28, 1953, p. 15.) Keshani has a long infamous record for anti-Semitism and his strength in Iranian politics augurs ill for the Jews resident there.

CONCLUSION

The recent political upheavals in Iran have created a situation where the democratic-minded Jews of Iran are, so to speak, "between the devil and the deep blue sea."

The Government now in power is dominated by a strong and well-known anti-Semite.

The group seeking power is Communist and, according to recent accounts, is growing stronger every day. It is respectfully submitted that this is a political climate which can only result in disaster and tragedy for the Jewish population remaining in Iran, and it is again urged that the applications herein be granted to allow these applicants permission to remain in the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

WEISMAN, ALLAN, SPETT & SHEINBERG,
Attorneys for Applicants.

SYDNEY B. WERTHEIMER,
GERARD MANDELBAUM,
Of counsel.

Constantin Phedon Manoli—H. R. 2334, by Mr. Sikes
Magda Manoli—H. R. 2335, by Mr. Sikes

The beneficiaries of these bills are son and mother, respectively, who are natives and citizens of Greece who reside here with Mrs. Manoli's parents, lawfully resident aliens of the United States. They were admitted to the United States in 1951 as visitors and since that time Mrs. Manoli has obtained a divorce from her husband, who resides in Greece.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in letters dated August 24, 1954, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the then chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary regarding bills (H. R. 4346 and H. R. 4256) pending during the 83d Congress for the relief of the same persons. Those letters, and accompanying memorandums, read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., August 24, 1954.

HON. CHAUNCEY W. REED,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your requests of the Department of Justice for reports relative to the bills (H. R. 4256 and H. R. 4346) for the relief of Magda Manoli, and her son, Constantin Phedon Manoli, respectively, there is attached a single memorandum of information concerning both beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization

Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the Mobile, Ala., office of this Service which has custody of those files.

The bills would grant the aliens the status of permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fees. The bills also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota for each of the aliens named.

The beneficiaries are chargeable to the quota of Greece.

Sincerely,

_____, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE MAGDA MANOLI, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 4256, AND CON-
STANTIN PHEDON MANOLI, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 4346

Magda Manoli, also known as Magdalene Manoli, also known as Magda Christos Manoli, also known as Magda Butchikas, also known as Magda Butchikas Manoli, and her son, Constantin Phedon Manoli, also known as Gus Butchikos or Dino Butchikas, are natives of Greece. Mrs. Manoli was born on April 13, 1917. Constantin was born October 7, 1938. Their last residence abroad was 49 Anavrou Street, Volos, Greece. They entered the United States at New York, N. Y., on March 18, 1951, at which time they were admitted as visitors for pleasure. They received extensions of stay up to February 8, 1953. Warrants of deportation are now outstanding against them.

Mrs. Manoli attended school in Greece and claims to have completed the equivalent of the eighth grade. Constantin Phedon Manoli is now a student in the eighth grade of junior high school at Panama City, Fla. Neither of the aliens have been gainfully employed in the United States or abroad. They are now supported by Mrs. Manoli's father and her brother. The brother, Angelos Butchikas, operates restaurants in Panama City, Fla., and has an alleged income of from \$9,000 to \$12,000 per year.

Since her entry into the United States Mrs. Manoli has obtained a divorce from her husband, Christos Manoli, who is still residing in Volos, Greece. In addition to their son, Constantin, they have another son, John, who is residing in Greece and who has made efforts to come to the United States as a student. Another son, Georgios, who accompanied Mrs. Manoli to the United States, died in Panama City, Fla., March 13, 1952, and is buried there.

Mrs. Manoli and her son, Constantin, reside with her divorced parents, who are lawful permanent residents of the United States, in a home purchased for the father by her brother, Angelos, as an inducement for the family group to live together.

Mr. Sikes, the author of H. R. 2334 and H. R. 2335, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and recommended the favorable consideration of these measures. Mr. Sikes also submitted numerous letters in support of his bills which read, in part, as follows:

BAY COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL,
Panama City, Fla., January 19, 1956.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Mrs. Magda Manoli and her son Constantine have lived in our community for several years and have been exemplary citizens. Constantine has been enrolled in our schools since September 1952 and has been a better than average student in spite of his having to adjust to a new environment. He is popular with his fellow students and his teachers and it is my belief that these two are worthy of every consideration.

Yours very truly,

_____, J. M. JOHNSTON, *Principal.*

ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Panama City, Fla., January 18, 1956.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that I have known Mrs. Magda Manoli and her son Constantine for almost 5 years. They are industrious and good citizens and have taken their place in our community in a very good way. I believe that they will continue to be good citizens and I welcome them as part of my spiritual core

Although they are Greek Orthodox they do look to the Episcopal Church when their own priest is not available.

Since coming to this country Mrs. Manoli lost a son younger than Constantine. The little fellow caught his hand in a meat grinder and died under the anesthetic due to choking on regurgitated food. His body is buried here, which makes the Manolis all the more a part of this country.

I believe the best interests of our community and of these people will be served by permitting them to remain here.

Faithfully,

THOMAS D. BYRNE.

PANAMA CITY, FLA.,
January 17, 1956.

To Whom I May Concern:

This is to certify that I have known Constantine and Magda Manoli for the past 4 or 5 years and have had many occasions to observe them under many different conditions and situations.

They are people who have taken their place in our community and have led and are leading very exemplary lives. They are hard working and very considerate people. Their reputation is above reproach and I have never known of them doing anything whatsoever out of the way.

The youngster, Constantine, is attending school regularly and is very popular and well thought of among the many students. Magda is a hard working person and attends school at night, when possible, so to get a better understanding of our people, our language, and our ways and habits.

I heartily recommend these people and know that they are truly fine people and very deserving of any and every consideration.

I will consider it a personal favor for any consideration shown these people.

Very truly yours,

FRANK M. NELSON, Jr., Mayor.

PANAMA CITY, FLA., January 18, 1956.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have been chief of police in Panama City for the past 20 years and I know Magda Manoli and her son, Constantine Manoli, and have known them for about 4 years. I have had an opportunity to observe her and her son many times and do know to my own knowledge that they are living in our community and are leading a very exemplary life.

Constantine Manoli is attending our local high school and he is very popular. Magda attends school at night and seems to be doing everything possible to learn our language and make a good citizen.

Magda Manoli lost a son in our city back in 1951. I know that it is her desire to remain in Panama City with her son and make this her home.

Any consideration shown these two people will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

A. W. McCALL,
Chief of Police.

Panagiotis Roumeliotis—H. R. 2715, by Mr. Devereux

The beneficiary is a 38-year-old native and citizen of Greece, who entered the United States in 1950 as a seaman. He served in the Greek Army and after leaving was arrested by the Greek Communists and placed in a concentration camp. After his escape he became a seaman and continued in that calling until his entry into the United States. The committee has confidential information that the presence in the United States of the beneficiary would be beneficial to the security interests of this country.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter, dated May 11, 1955, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter, and accompanying memorandum, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., May 11, 1955.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to private bill H. R. 2715 for the relief of Panagiotis Roumeliotis, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization files relating to the beneficiary by the Washington, D. C., field office of this Service, which has custody of these files.

The bill would grant the alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota for the first year that such a quota is available.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of Greece.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE PANAGIOTIS ROUMELIOTIS, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 2715

Panagiotis Roumeliotis, also known as Pete Roumel, a native and citizen of Greece, was born in Mavrata, Cephalonia, Greece, in March 1917. His last residence abroad was Greece. He last entered the United States at New York, N. Y., on December 10, 1950. He was admitted as a seaman and had never received extensions of stay. This is his only entry into the United States. Deportation proceedings have been instituted and he has been found to be deportable on the ground that he was an immigrant at the time of entry not in possession of an immigration visa. A warrant of deportation is outstanding in his case.

Panagiotis Roumeliotis attended school in Cephalonia, Greece, for 8 years. After leaving school, he worked in his father's shop for 4 years. When he reached the age of 21, he entered the Greek Army and served for 4 or 5 years as a soldier. After leaving the Greek Army, he was arrested by the Greek Communists and placed in a concentration camp, from which he later escaped. After his escape, he became a seaman and remained as such until his entry into the United States on December 10, 1950.

Since entry into the United States, he has resided at 124 North Main Street, Bel Air, Md., and Fredericksburg, Va., being employed in restaurant work.

Mr. Panagiotis Roumeliotis is unmarried and no one is dependent on him for support. His parents are residing in Greece and have never been citizens of the United States.

Kalman Blady—H. R. 2758, Mr. O'Brien of New York

This beneficiary is a 5-year-old child, who was born in France and is now stateless. His parents are natives of Poland who have been granted permanent residence in the United States under the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, but this child cannot claim refugee status because of his birth in France.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in the following reports submitted by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., May 20, 1955.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 2758) for the relief of Schmerla, Rifka, and Kalman Blady, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the New York, N. Y., office of this Service which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiaries the status of permanent residents in the United States upon payment of the required visa fees. It also directs that three numbers be deducted from the appropriate immigration quotas.

Schmerla and Rifka Blady are chargeable to the quota of Poland. Kalman Blady is chargeable to the quota of France.

Sincerely,

_____, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE SCHMERLA, RIFKA, AND KALMAN BLADY, BENEFICIARIES
OF H. R. 2758

The beneficiaries, Schmerla, Rifka, and Kalman Blady, are husband, wife, and minor child, respectively. The adult beneficiaries are natives of Poland. The adult male beneficiary was born on May 26, 1918; the female beneficiary was born on April 26, 1921. The minor beneficiary was born on September 7, 1950, in France. All of the beneficiaries are stateless. They reside at 1484 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The adult male beneficiary attended public and Rabbinical school in Poland for a total of 15 years. He is presently employed as a knitting-machine operator in New York, N. Y., and averages \$70 per week. His assets consist of \$1,400 in a savings account and personal effects valued at approximately \$1,000. He has no relatives other than his wife and children. Since their arrival in the United States, a son has been born to the adult beneficiaries.

The female beneficiary attended Hebrew school in Poland for a period of 8 years. She is a housewife. Her father is a resident of France.

The beneficiaries arrived at New York, N. Y., on February 1, 1952, on the steamship *Empress of Scotland*, at which time the adult male beneficiary was admitted as a student, and the female and minor beneficiaries were admitted as visitors. They were all admitted up to August 1, 1952, and failed to receive any extensions of their temporary stay. On January 23, 1953, warrants of arrest in deportation proceedings were issued, charging the adult male beneficiary with being a student who remained for a longer time than permitted, and the female and minor beneficiaries with being visitors who have remained longer than permitted. On March 4, 1953, after being granted a hearing, the beneficiaries were ordered deported. On the same date, warrants of deportation were issued against each of the beneficiaries. On September 22, 1954, the adult beneficiaries made application for displaced persons' status under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. This application was approved by this Service on November 16, 1954, and is presently pending before Congress.

H. R. 3227 was previously introduced on February 18, 1953, in the 83d Congress in behalf of the beneficiaries.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., November 25, 1955.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This refers to the report furnished by this Service to the committee relative to Schmerla, Rifka, and Kalman Blady, beneficiaries of private bill H. R. 2758, 84th Congress.

The names of the adult aliens, Szmerla or Schmerla Blady and Ryfka Blady, also known as Ryfka Larish, also known as Rywka Larisz, appear on Concurrent Resolution No. 167, page 1, lines 5 and 6, which was approved July 30, 1955. Their status will be adjusted to that of permanent residents of the United States under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 upon payment of the required fees.

Upon the adjustment of status of the adult aliens, their minor child, Kalman Blady, who is also one of the beneficiaries, would be eligible for a third preference quota immigrant visa under the French quota, and *prima facie* eligible for adjustment of his status through preexamination under section 235 (a) of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations.

Sincerely,

_____, *Commissioner.*

Alfred Johann Hoinski—H. R. 2798, by Mr. Wilson of California

The beneficiary is a 5-year-old child, who was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stephen Hoinski and his wife at Linz, Austria, on December 12, 1951. He entered the United States with his foster parents and was admitted as a temporary visitor.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter, dated February 15, 1954, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the then chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, regarding a bill (H. R. 4839) pending during the 83d Congress for the relief of the same person. That letter, and accompanying memorandum, reads as follows:

FEBRUARY 15, 1954.

HON. CHAUNCEY W. REED,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 4839) for the relief of the minor child, Alfred Johann Hoinski, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Los Angeles, Calif., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the alien child by providing that he shall be considered the natural born alien child of United States citizens.

The alien is chargeable to the quota of Austria.

Sincerely,

_____, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE THE MINOR CHILD, ALFRED JOHANN HOINSKI, BENEFICIARY
OF H. R. 4839

The information concerning the beneficiary was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stephen Hoinski, who reside at 4905 Coconino Way, San Diego, Calif.

The beneficiary is a native and citizen of Austria. He was born out of wedlock on March 5, 1951, at Wels, Austria, of an Austrian mother and an unknown father. He was adopted by Mr. Frank Stephen Hoinski and his wife, Maxine Elliott Hoinski, at Linz, Austria, on December 12, 1951. He entered the United States with his foster parents at the port of New York on February 7, 1953, and was admitted as a temporary visitor. He has been granted extension of his temporary stay until February 6, 1954. He resides with his foster parents at San Diego, Calif.

Mr. Frank Stephen Hoinski was born on December 3, 1917, at Conshohocken, Pa., on December 3, 1917, and is a citizen of the United States. He was a member of the United States Army from 1941 until March 5, 1946, and again from October 8, 1948, until February 21, 1953. He attained the rank of captain. His last military assignment was as a member of the Military Intelligence at Vienna, Austria. His wife, Maxine Elliott Hoinski, whom he married at Reno, Nev., on June 17, 1950, is a native-born citizen of the United States, born on January 8, 1918, in LaFayette, Ind. She served as a United States Army nurse from June 12, 1942, until January 29, 1946. She was in service overseas from February 7, 1943, until September 29, 1945. She attained the rank of first lieutenant.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoinski have one child of their own, Patricia Ellen Hoinski, who was born on June 5, 1952, at Munich, Germany. Mr. Hoinski is employed as a tool diemaker by the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp. at San Diego, Calif. His salary is approximately \$60 per week. He is the sole support of his family.

Mr. Wilson of California, the author of H. R. 2798, recommended the favorable consideration of his bill.

Androniki Kalafatides—H. R. 3619, by Mr. Bates

The beneficiary is a 67-year-old native of Turkey and a citizen of Greece, who was admitted to the United States as a visitor in 1950. She resides with and is supported by her United States citizen daughter

and son-in-law. As introduced, H. R. 3619 provided for permanent residence for Mrs. Kalafatides, but section 3 of the instant resolution, which refers to her, provides only for the cancellation of deportation proceedings in her case.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, dated June 16, 1954, to the then chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter, and accompanying memorandum, reads as follows:

JUNE 16, 1954.

HON. CHAUNCEY W. REED,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 8884) for the relief of Androniki Kalafatides, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Boston, Mass., office of this Service which has custody of these files.

The bill would grant this alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fees. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The alien is chargeable to the quota of Turkey.

Sincerely,

_____, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE ANDRONIKI KALAFATIDES, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 8884

The beneficiary, Androniki Kalafatides, a widow, is a native of Turkey and a citizen of Greece, who was born at Inepolis, Turkey, August 24, 1888. Her only entry to the United States was at New York, N. Y., on March 11, 1950, at which time she was admitted as a temporary visitor for pleasure. She last resided abroad in France.

The alien was granted several extensions of her temporary stay, the last of which expired January 3, 1954. A further application for an extension of her temporary stay was denied and she was ordered to depart from the United States by April 1, 1954, and this date of departure was later changed to June 1, 1954.

The beneficiary presently resides with her daughter, Mrs. Amalia Yeannakopoulos, a United States citizen, and her son-in-law, at 8 Dearborn Street, Salem, Mass. She attended four grades in the public school in Inepolis, Turkey. She has never been employed and her assets consist of \$1,040 in a savings account, and she has no income. Her daughter and son-in-law, with whom she lives, provide for all her needs. Besides her daughter who lives in the United States, she has two sons and a daughter living in France.

Mr. Bates, the author of H. R. 3619, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and recommended the enactment of his measure.

Mr. Bates also submitted the following statement from the beneficiary of his bill:

BRIEF ON ANDRONIKI KALAFATIDES

Androniki Kalafatides was born on August 8, 1888, in Inepolis, Turkey, of Greek parentage; was married to Joachim Kalafatides in said Inepolis, Turkey, in 1910, said husband was of Greek origin; gave birth to four children on the following dates: Evangelos Kalafatides was born on March 25, 1911, at Zoukouldak, Turkey; Nicholas Kalafatides was born March 14, 1914, at said Zoukouldak; Aphrodite Kalafatides was born October 1, 1912, at said Zoukouldak; and Amalia Kalafatides was born on February 2, 1922, at said Zoukouldak, Turkey.

Androniki Kalafatides' children were married on the following dates:

Evangelos Kalafatides was married in Paris in 1943; at present he has 2 children, aged 6 and 5 years. He lives in Paris.

Nicholas Kalafatides is married, lives in Paris, and has 1 child aged 15 years; marriage took place in Paris.

Aphrodite Kalafatides married her husband, Papazoglou, in October of 1932, in Paris, and has 1 daughter, aged 20 years.

Amalia Kalafatides married Anastas Yeannakopoulos in 1945 in Paris and has 2 children aged 7 and 4 years. They live in Salem, Mass., at present.

Androniki Kalafatides left Inepolis, Turkey, with her husband and children in 1922 and went to Piraeus, Greece, as a refugee and on the occasion of exchange of nationals between Greece and Turkey. The family remained in Piraeus, Greece, until 1930, when they all left for Paris, France, where they resided until March 3, 1950, when Mrs. Androniki Kalafatides departed for the United States as a visitor of her daughter, Amalia Yeannakopoulos, and with whom she is now residing. Androniki Kalafatides became a widow on January 8, 1949. Androniki Kalafatides arrived in New York on March 11, 1950, on the steamship *America*.

Amalia (Kalafatides) Yeannakopoulos departed for the United States and arrived here on April 2, 1946, and lived at Beverly and Salem, Mass., where she resides with Androniki Kalafatides today. Amalia Yeannakopoulos became a naturalized American citizen on April 14, 1950, having received her naturalization certificate from the superior court clerk sitting at said Salem.

Androniki Kalafatides resided with her son Evangelos Kalafatides in Paris prior to her departure to the United States. Due to changed home conditions, the latter has informed his mother that he cannot accommodate her at his home should she be forced to return to France.

The visa issued by the French authorities to said Androniki Kalafatides has expired and it will be necessary to request a new visa.

Androniki Kalafatides has no relatives or acquaintances in Greece and if she is ordered deported to Greece she will be going to a place where she will be a complete stranger; the same holds true if she is deported to Turkey, because of the forced repatriation of Greeks in 1922 which resulted in her becoming a refugee in the first instance.

Androniki Kalafatides lives with her daughter Amalia Yeannakopoulos and her son-in-law Anastas Yeannakopoulos, an American citizen and a veteran of World War II. They both want to care for Androniki Kalafatides at their home here in Salem, Mass.

Androniki Kalafatides has received extensions of her visitor's visa which expired June 1, 1954, on or before which date she must leave the United States unless a further extension is ordered. She is entitled to a preferential visa to remain in this country but cannot be allotted one until such time as a visa is available and there is no assurance that one will be available in the foreseeable future. Her application for a preferential visa was filed in May of 1951 with the United States consular office at Montreal, Canada. The only way she may remain in this country legally is to get relief through a private bill of Congress legalizing her entry and stay here. To this end H. R. 8884 was introduced by our Congressman, Hon. William H. Bates.

ANDRONIKI KALAFATIDES.

May 6, 1954.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

Essex, ss:

Personally appeared before me, Androniki Kalafatides, known to me to be the person referred to above and in the preceding two pages, who signed her name above in the Greek language and made oath that every statement in this brief was read and explained to her, that she understood same and that it is true in all respects. Before me,

[SEAL]

THOMAS A. JOHNSON, *Notary Public*.

My commission expires June 30, 1955.

I, Thomas A. Johnson, a special justice of the Third District Court of Essex and notary public, hereby certify that I translated the above brief to Mrs. Androniki Kalafatides and that she stated to me that it was true in all respects and that same was as she related the facts to me.

THOMAS A. JOHNSON.

AMALIA YEANNAKOPOULOS.
ANASTAS YEANNAKOPOULOS.

Dominick Lechich—H. R. 2722, by Mr. Fino

Section 3 of the instant resolution, of which Mr. Lechich is the beneficiary, confers jurisdiction on the Attorney General to consider his application for adjustment of his immigration status pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, notwithstanding his status at the time he entered the United States.

Mr. Lechich entered the United States as a stowaway in 1948 and has remained here since that time. He resides with his brother, who is a citizen of the United States. He also has a sister who is a United States citizen.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter, dated April 22, 1955, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., April 22, 1955.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 2722) for the relief of Dominick Lechich, there is annexed a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the New York, N. Y., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of Yugoslavia.

Sincerely,

_____, Commissioner

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE DOMINICK LECHICH, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 2722

The beneficiary, Dominick Lechich, was born on January 8, 1905, in Nerezine, Province of Pola, Austria, now Yugoslavia. He claims to be stateless. The alien is single and resides at 2404 24th Avenue, Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. He attended public and trade school in his native town, and is presently employed as a construction laborer in New York City. He earns approximately \$90 per week. His assets consist of \$4,000 in a savings account, personal property valued at approximately \$1,000, and a 1953 Ford automobile, worth about \$1,000. His brother and sister are United States citizens. His closest relatives abroad are his mother and brother, who reside in his native town.

The beneficiary last arrived in the United States on January 22, 1948, as a stowaway on the steamship *Sobieski*. Deportation proceedings were instituted against him on February 11, 1952, and he was subsequently found deportable on the grounds that he was a stowaway and had no visa at the time of his entry. He was granted the privilege of voluntary departure, with the alternative of deportation, if he failed to depart. The alien was given to December 4, 1952, in which to effect his departure. On December 5, 1952, an order of deportation was entered, inasmuch as he failed to depart. The beneficiary's application for status under section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, was previously denied on July 30, 1953, because he did not have a lawful entry.

Mr. Lechich was in the Italian Navy from 1925 to 1927. From about October 1943 up to about May 1945 he was interned in France by the Germans and then

returned to his native town. He stated that he was employed by the Allied Occupation Forces during 1946 and 1947.

The alien was previously the beneficiary of H. R. 5519 in the 83d Congress.

Mr. Fino, the author of H. R. 2722, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of his measure as follows:

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak to you on behalf of Mr. Dominick Lechich, for whom I introduced H. R. 2722.

Doninick Julius Lechich is a 48-year-old native of a part of Austria which now belongs to Yugoslavia. He is of Italian descent, but a citizen of Yugoslavia. He last entered the United States on January 22, 1948, at New York as a stowaway aboard the Polish steamship *Sobeski*, having been here previously for a short time at San Pedro, Calif., in April 1933.

After World War I, Mr. Lechich became an Italian subject through the peace treaty which made his province of Austria a part of Italy. From that time and during World War II he was in the Italian merchant marine sailing from the port of Trieste. At the time of Italy's capitulation in 1943 he was at Bordeaux, France. The ships in port were seized by the Germans and personnel was placed under their control. Since he refused their orders, Lechich was imprisoned, and sent to a German camp, where he remained 21 months, until liberated by the American Army. Following liberation, he made his way home with great difficulty, only to find his birthplace under Communist Yugoslavia rule.

Since Communist doctrines, beliefs, and way of life are directly opposed to his own, Mr. Lechich escaped into Trieste. He could not find work, and received a pass from allied authorities to enter Italy and seek shelter in a refugee camp. He remained there for a time, and then made attempts again to earn a living, without success. While in Genoa, in search of employment, he found the ship *Sobieski* under Italian management in port, and managed to obtain employment on that ship. He arrived in New York aboard that ship on January 22, 1948, as previously stated. He went to live with his brother, Anthony Lechich, and his sister, Mrs. Mary Pinezhich, both American citizens living in New York City. They helped him financially and encouraged him to remain with the hope that he would be accepted as a displaced person.

Mr. Lechich's application for adjustment of his immigration status under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, was denied by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in July 1953, for the reason that he entered this country as a stowaway.

We also tried to have Mr. Lechich's case considered under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, the section which permits applications for adjustment of status to be filed by refugees who had entered the United States after the occurrence of events which caused them to have fear of persecution from the countries from which they came. The Immigration and Naturalization Service held that since a prerequisite to adjustment of status is a legal entry as in the Displaced Persons Act, Mr. Lechich is not eligible to adjust his immigration status under the Refugee Relief Act.

Mr. Lechich states that if he should be returned to his native land, he faces immediate imprisonment for his escape into Trieste. His brother, Dorotheo, and his first cousin, Domenico Camali, were imprisoned by the Communists. His brother was eventually released and kept under surveillance. His cousin, leaving a wife and four children, was never heard from again. In not accepting Communist doctrine, Mr. Lechich fears for his life. The National Catholic Welfare Council has been interested in this case and, in May of 1953, Mr. Bruce Mohler, director of the council's department of immigration, informed me that although Mr. Lechich is a citizen of Yugoslavia, the consulate in New York has refused a passport, and similar refusal was given by the Italian consul that he is not a citizen of Italy. Thus, while Mr. Lechich will eventually be subject to deportation, if relief for him is not forthcoming, it is difficult to know where he could be sent.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lechich continues to live with his American citizen brother, Anthony, in Bronx, N. Y. For 5 years he has been continuously employed as a laborer, living happily, and contributing with his brother and sister in this country, to the support of relatives still in his native town.

In view of Mr. Lechich's belief that he will undergo imprisonment, persecution, and possible death, if forced to return to his native land, and his good character

and exemplary life during the years he has been in the United States, I hope it will be possible for you to approve H. R. 2722.

Thank you,

Upon consideration of all the facts in each case included in this joint resolution, the committee is of the opinion that House Joint Resolution 535, as amended, should be enacted and accordingly recommends that the resolution do pass.

